

FAMP / LAMP

FreeBSD/Linux/Apache/MySQL/PHP

國立成功大學資訊工程系

Department of Computer Science and Information Engineering, NCKU

Introduction

- Web service
 - Apache
 - o GWS, Nginx, IIS
- SQL service
 - o MySQL, MariaDB
 - o MS SQL, Oracle DB, PostgreSQL
- NoSQL service
 - o MongoDB
- Web backend language
 - Golang, Python, Node.js, PHP

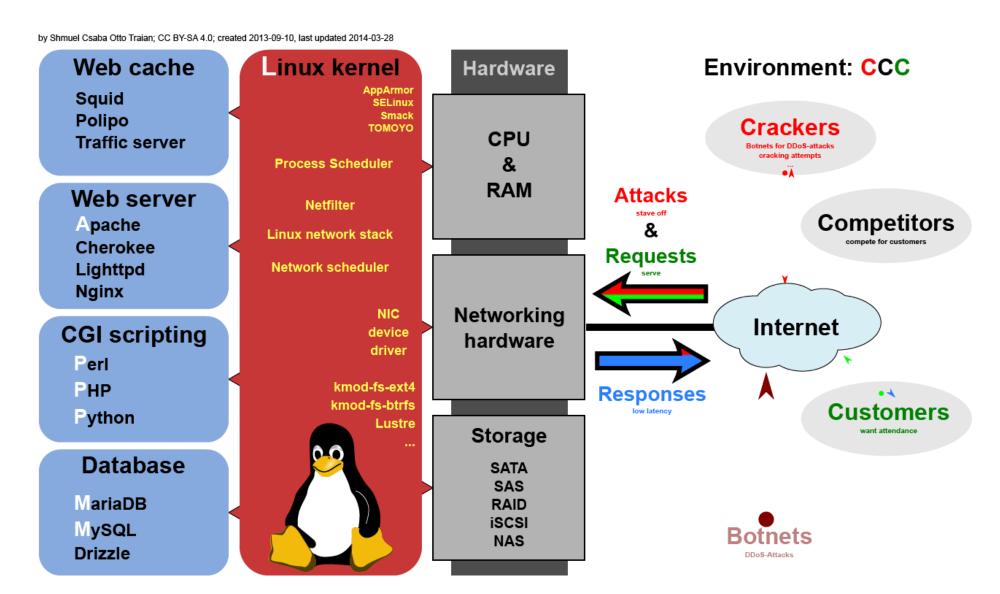


Outline

- Introduction
 - Apache
 - o MySQL
 - o PHP
- Installation and Administration
 - o MySQL
 - Apache
 - o PHP
- Appendix
 - o phpMyAdmin
 - o lighttpd
 - o FastCGI



Overview

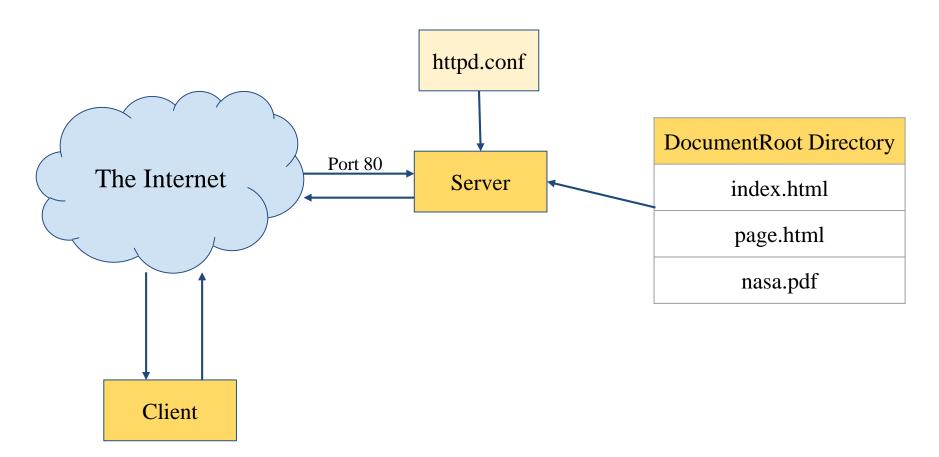




Apache

- Apache Software Foundation: http://www.apache.org/
- Apache HTTP Server Project: http://httpd.apache.org/
- Web httpd server that supports
 - o HTTP/2
 - Modular design
 - Can be customized by writing modules using Apache module API
 - Freely available across many platforms
- Two main parts
 - Core: implements basic functions and provide the interface for Apache modules
 - Modules: extends or overrides the function of Core
 - Example: Access control, logging, CGI, proxy, cache control, PHP...

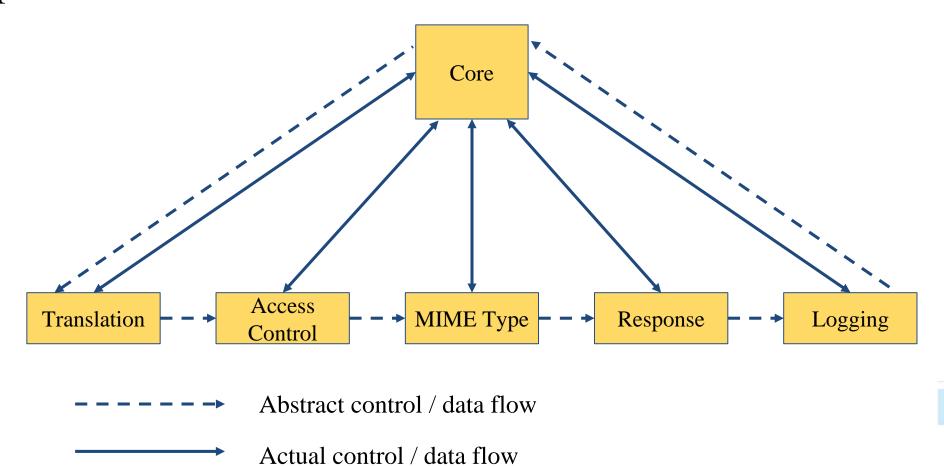
How Apache Works – request and response

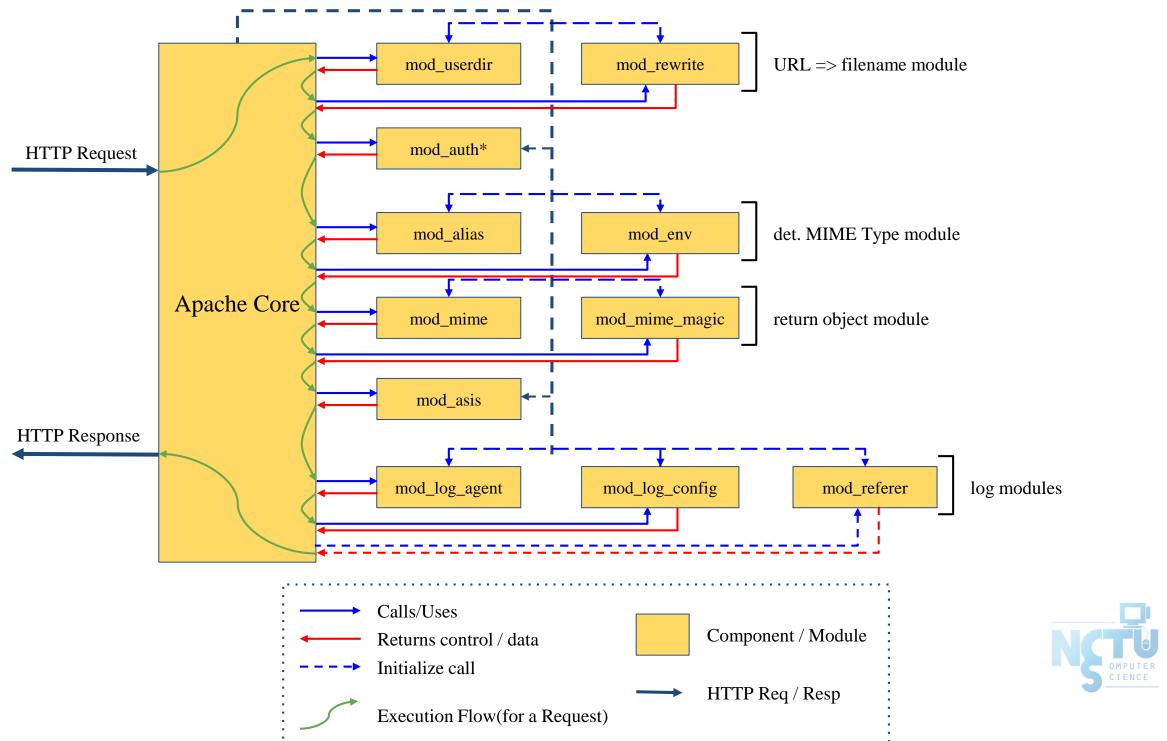




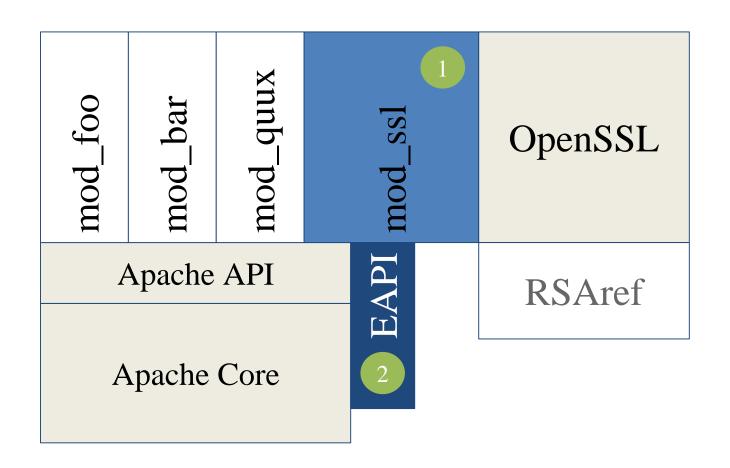
How Apache Works – each request-response

• Apache breaks client request into several steps which are implemented as modules





Apache with mod_ssl





MySQL (1)

- SQL (Structured Query Language)
 - The most popular computer language used to create, modify, retrieve and manipulate data from relational database management systems.
 - Introduction to SQL: http://www.1keydata.com/tw/sql/sql.html
- A multithreaded, multi-user, SQL Database Management System.
- Owned and sponsored by a Swedish company MySQL AB, acquired by Sun Microsystems 2008. Oracle acquired Sun in 2009.
 - o Forked version: MariaDB, Percona Server
- Official Site: http://www.mysql.com
- Documentation: http://dev.mysql.com/doc



MySQL (2)

• Features:

- Writing in C/C++, tested by many compilers, portable to many platforms.
 - AIX, FreeBSD, HP-UX, Linux, Mac OS, Solaris, Windows, ...etc.
- o Providing APIs for C/C++, Java, Perl, PHP, Python, Ruby, Tcl, ...etc.
- Multi-threaded kernel, supporting systems with multiple CPUs.
- Optimized algorithm for SQL Query.
- Multi-Language (coding) Supports.
- Lots of connecting method: TCP/IP, ODBC, JDBC, Unix domain socket.
- Free Software (GNU General Public License version 2)
- Popular for web applications

PHP

- PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor
 - A widely-used Open Source general-purpose scripting language.
 - Originally designed to create dynamic web pages, PHP's principal focus is server-side scripting.
 - PHP scripts can be embedded into HTML.
 - The LAMP architecture has become popular in the Web industry as a way of deploying inexpensive, reliable, scalable, secure web applications.
- Official Site: http://php.net/





Installation and Administration

MySQL, Apache, PHP, phpMyAdmin

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Installing MySQL (1)

- Steps
 - \$ cd /usr/ports/databases/mysql57-server/
 - \$ make OPTIONS install clean

```
You may use the following build options:
      WITH CHARSET=charset Define the primary built-in charset (latin1).
      WITH XCHARSET=list Define other built-in charsets (may be 'all').
      WITH COLLATION=collate Define default collation (latin1 swedish ci).
      (define WITHOUT YASSL for backward compatibility).
      WITH LINUXTHREADS=yes Use the linuxthreads pthread library.
      WITH PROC SCOPE PTH=yes Use process scope threads
                          (try it if you use libpthread).
      WITH FAST MUTEXES=yes Replace mutexes with spinlocks.
      BUILD OPTIMIZED=yes Enable compiler optimizations
                          (use it if you need speed).
                          Build a static version of mysgld.
      BUILD STATIC=yes
                          (use it if you need even more speed).
                          Enable support for NDB Cluster.
      WITH NDB=yes
```

Installing MySQL (2)

- OPTIONS:
 - WITH_CHARSET=utf8
 - WITH_XCHARSET=ascii,big5,... (all)

• Installed...

```
===> SECURITY REPORT:

This port has installed the following files which may act as network servers and may therefore pose a remote security risk to the system.

/usr/local/libexec/mysqld

This port has installed the following startup scripts which may cause these network services to be started at boot time.

/usr/local/etc/rc.d/mysql-server
```

Installing MySQL (3)

• Startup script...

```
# Add the following line to /etc/rc.conf to enable mysql:
 mysql enable (bool): Set to "NO" by default.
#
                        Set it to "YES" to enable MySQL.
 mysql limits (bool): Set to "NO" by default.
                        Set it to yes to run `limits -e -U mysql`
                        just before mysql starts.
 mysql dbdir (str):
                        Default to "/var/db/mysql"
#
                        Base database directory.
 mysql args (str):
                       Custom additional arguments to be passed
#
                        to mysqld safe (default empty).
```

Managing MySQL (1)

- Configuration file
 - Copy config file
 - \$ cd /usr/local/share/mysql
 - \$ cp my-huge.cnf /usr/local/etc/my.cnf
 - Edit /usr/local/etc/my.cnf
- Start mysql daemon
 - Using startup script
 - \$ /usr/local/etc/rc.d/mysql-server start



Managing MySQL (2)

- Test
 - \$ mysql −u root −p
 - The initial password for root is empty

```
$ mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 1
Server version: 5.1.41-log FreeBSD port: mysgl-server-5.1.41
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> show databases;
 Database
 information schema
 mysql
 test
3 rows in set (0.06 sec)
```

Managing MySQL (3)

- Securing initial accounts
 - Two initial accounts
 - root
 - anonymous

```
mysql> UPDATE mysql.user SET Password = PASSWORD('test123') WHERE User = 'root';
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.08 sec)
Rows matched: 3 Changed: 3 Warnings: 0

mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;  # Reload the grant tables
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> SET PASSWORD FOR 'root'@'localhost' = PASSWORD('ttt123');
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

Installing Apache (1)

Steps

- \$ cd /usr/ports/www/apache24/
- \$ make install clean

Options

- A lot of options for modules
- WITH_SSL (default)
- WITH_MPM=worker
- WITH_THREADS=yes
- WITH_SUEXEC=yes



Installing Apache (2)

• Installed...

```
To run apache www server from startup, add apache22_enable="YES"
in your /etc/rc.conf. Extra options can be found in startup script.
```

Your hostname must be resolvable using at least 1 mechanism in /etc/nsswitch typically DNS or /etc/hosts or apache might have issues starting depending on the modules you are using.

```
===> SECURITY REPORT:

This port has installed the following binaries which execute with increased privileges.

/usr/local/sbin/suexec
```

- Startup script
 - o /usr/local/etc/rc.d/apache24
 - o apache24_http_accept_enable



Apache configuration – Configuration files

- Location
 - The default location of apache (in ports) is /usr/local/etc/apache24
 - Major configuration file: httpd.conf
 - Other configuration files could be included. (setting in httpd.conf)
 - extra/httpd-*.conf, Includes/*.conf
- Two types
 - Global settings
 - Server configurations
 - Options of modules
 - Directory Configuration
 - Local setting for certain directory



Apache configuration – Global Settings (httpd.conf)

- Server configuration
 - o Listen 80
 - ServerAdmin tsaimh@cs.nctu.edu.tw
 - ServerName nasa.cs.nctu.edu.tw
 - DocumentRoot "/home/wwwadm/data"
 - Remember create DocumentRoot directory if you modify it
- Options of modules
- Include supplemental configuration files
 - Include etc/apache22/extra/httpd-*.conf
 - Include etc/apache22/Includes/*.conf



Apache configuration – Directory Configuration (1)

- Configuration parameters
 - Options
 - All
 - ExecCGI
 - FollowSymLinks
 - Indexs
 - MultiViews
 - SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
 - http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/core.html#options

```
<Directory "/home/wwwadm/data">
         Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
        AllowOverride None
        Order allow, deny
        Allow from all
</Directory>
```

Apache configuration – Directory Configuration (2)

- Configuration parameters
 - AllowOverride
 - All (Read .htaccess)
 - None (ignoring .htaccess)
 - Order
 - Solve collision of deny and allow rules
 - Deny/Allow
 - IP/DN

(control access to this directory)

```
<Directory "/home/wwwadm/data">
        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
        AllowOverride None
        Order allow, deny
        Allow from all
</Directory>
```

Apache configuration – Options of Modules

• dir_module

```
<IfModule dir_module>
    DirectoryIndex index.html
</IfModule>
```

• alias_module (http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.2/mod/mod_alias.html)

mime_module

Supplemental configuration – httpd-mpm.conf (Multi-Processing Module)

- Server-pool management (MPM specific)
 - Include etc/apache22/extra/httpd-mpm.conf
- WITH_MPM
 - o prefork: non-threaded, pre-forking
 - o worker: hybrid multi-process multi-threaded

Supplemental configuration – httpduserdir.conf

- User home directories
 - Include etc/apache22/extra/httpd-userdir.conf

```
UserDir public html
UserDir disabled root toor daemon operator bin tty kmem games news man sshd bind proxy
pflogd dhcp uucp pop www nobody mailnull smmsp
<Directory "/home/*/public html">
       AllowOverride FileInfo AuthConfig Limit Indexes
        Options MultiViews Indexes SymLinksIfOwnerMatch IncludesNoExec
        <Limit GET POST OPTIONS>
       Order allow, deny
       Allow from all
       </Limit>
        <LimitExcept GET POST OPTIONS>
        Order deny, allow
       Deny from all
        </LimitExcept>
</Directory>
```

• Methods: http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec9.html

Supplemental configuration – httpd-vhosts.conf

- Virtual hosts
 - Include etc/apache24/extra/httpd-vhosts.conf
 - Name-based
 - NameVirtualHost
 - <VirtualHost>
 - o IP-based
 - <VirtualHost>
 - ServerName
 - DocumentRoot

```
Listen 80
Listen 8080
NameVirtualHost 172.20.30.40:80
NameVirtualHost 172.20.30.40:8080
<VirtualHost 172.20.30.40:80>
        ServerName www.example.com
        DocumentRoot /www/domain-80
</VirtualHost>
<VirtualHost 172.20.30.40:8080>
        ServerName www.example.com
        DocumentRoot /www/domain-8080
</VirtualHost>
<VirtualHost 172.20.30.40:80>
        ServerName www.example.org
        DocumentRoot /www/otherdomain-80
</VirtualHost>
<VirtualHost 172.20.30.40:8080>
        ServerName www.example.org
        DocumentRoot /www/otherdomain-8080
</VirtualHost>
```

http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.2/vhosts



Supplemental configuration – More...

- Multi-language error messages
 - httpd-multilang-errordoc.conf
- Fancy directory listings
 - httpd-autoindex.conf
- Language settings
 - httpd-languages.conf
- Real-time info on requests and configuration
 - httpd-info.conf
- Local access to the Apache HTTP Server Manual
 - o httpd-manual.conf
- Various default settings
 - httpd-default.conf



Other configuration for Apache – log

- Rotate your log using newsyslog
- In httpd config
 - ErrorLog "/var/log/httpd-error.log"
 - TransferLog "/var/log/httpd-access.log"

```
/var/log/httpd-access.log 640 5 * @T00 Z /var/run/httpd.pid /var/log/httpd-error.log 640 5 * @T00 z /var/run/httpd.pid
```

- In startup script
 - o _pidprefix="/var/run/httpd"
 - o pidfile="\${_pidprefix}.pid"



.htaccess (1)

- .htaccess
 - Allow admin or users to control access to certain directory
- Usage
 - Modify httpd.conf
 - Create .htaccess file
 - Generate password database
 - o Test



.htaccess (2)

Example

- Modify httpd.conf
- Create .htaccess file
- Generate password file

```
<Directory "/home/wwwadm/data/test1">
          Options None
          AllowOverride All
          Order allow, deny
          Allow from all
```

```
$ cat .htaccess
AuthName "SA-test1"
AuthType "Basic"
AuthUserFile "/home/wwwadm/data/test1/.htpasswd"
Require valid-user
Options Indexes
```

```
$ htpasswd -c ./.htpasswd SA-user1
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user SA-user1
```

.htaccess (3)

- You can use these tools to generate .htaccess
 - http://www.linuxkungfu.org/tools/htaccesser/index.php
 - http://www.htaccesseditor.com/

需要授權		X
	http://	nctu.edu.tw 要求輸入帳號及密碼,該網站說: "SA-test1"
使用者名稱: 密碼:		
		確定取消



Installing PHP7 (1)

- Steps
 - \$ pkg install php74 php74-mysqli mod_php74 php74-zlib \
 php74-mbstring php74-gd php74-json php74-curl
 - \$ vim /usr/local/etc/apache24/Includes/php.conf

```
<IfModule dir_module>
    DirectoryIndex index.php index.html
    <FilesMatch "\.php$">
    SetHandler application/x-httpd-php
    </FilesMatch>
    <FilesMatch "\.phps$">
    SetHandler application/x-httpd-php-source
    </FilesMatch>
    </FilesMatch>
    </FilesMatch>
</IfModule>
```

Test PHP7 in apache (2)

- Start apache
 - \$ /usr/local/etc/rc.d/apache24 start
 - \$ service apache24 restart
- Test PHP
 - \$ vim /usr/local/www/apache24/data/index.php

```
<?
    phpinfo();
?>
```



phpinfo()

PHP Version 7.1.10



System	FreeBSD tbsdweicc 11.1-RELEASE FreeBSD 11.1-RELEASE #0 r321309; Fri Jul 21 02:08:28 UTC 2017 root@releng2.nyi.freebsd.org:/usr/obj/usr/src/sys/GENERIC amd64	
Build Date	Nov 17 2017 07:06:25	
Configure Command	'./configure' 'with-layout=GNU' 'localstatedir=/var' 'with-config-file-scan-dir=/usr/local/etc/php' 'disable-all' '- enable-libxml' 'enable-mysqind' 'with-libxml-dir=/usr/local' 'with-pcre-regex=/usr/local' 'program-prefix=' ' disable-cli' 'disable-cgi' 'with-apxs2=/usr/local/sbin/apxs' 'enable-dtrace' 'prefix=/usr/local' 'mandir=/usr /local/man' 'infodir=/usr/local/info/' 'build=amd64-portbld-freebsd11.0' 'build_alias=amd64-portbld- freebsd11.0' 'CFLAGS=-O2-pipe -fstack-protector -fno-strict-aliasing' 'CPPFLAGS=' 'CPP=cpp'	
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler	
Virtual Directory Support	disabled	
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/usr/local/etc	
Loaded Configuration File	(none)	
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/usr/local/etc/php	
Additional .ini files parsed	/usr/local/etc/php/ext-20-curl.ini, /usr/local/etc/php/ext-20-gd.ini, /usr/local/etc/php/ext-20-json.ini, /usr/local/etc/php/ext-20-mbstring.ini, /usr/local/etc/php/ext-20-mcrypt.ini, /usr/local/etc/php/ext-20-mysqli.ini, /usr/local/etc/php/ext-20-zlib.ini	
PHP API	20160303	
PHP Extension	20160303	
Zend Extension	320160303	
Zend Extension Build	API320160303,NTS	
PHP Extension Build	API20160303,NTS	
Debug Build	no	
Thread Safety	disabled	
Zend Signal Handling	enabled	
Zend Memory Manager	enabled	
Zend Multibyte Support	provided by mbstring	
IPv6 Support	enabled	
DTrace Support	available, disabled	
Registered PHP Streams	php, file, glob, data, http, ftp, compress.zlib	
Registered Stream Socket Transports	tcp, udp, unix, udg	
Registered Stream Filters	string.rot13, string.toupper, string.tolower, string.strip_tags, convert.*, consumed, dechunk, mcrypt.*, mdecrypt.*, zlib.*	

This program makes use of the Zend Scripting Language Engine: Zend Engine v3.1.0, Copyright (c) 1998-2017 Zend Technologies







Architecture

Cluster, Server Load Balancer

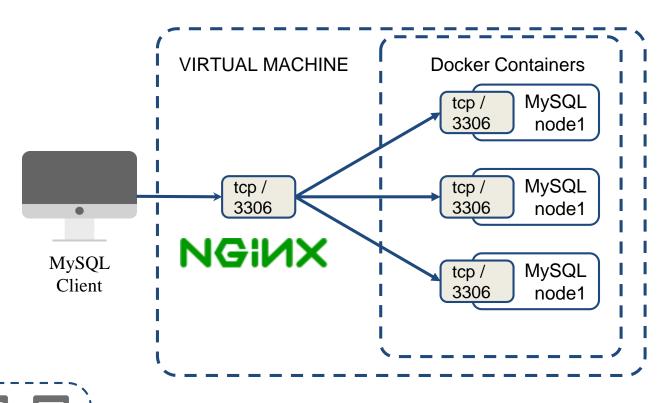
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Reference: NYCU CSCC SA Course Department of Computer Science and Information Engineering, NCKU

Load balance

Nginx proxy

```
upstream backend {
   server 172.16.1.1:3000;
   server 172.16.1.2:3000;
}
server {
   listen 80;
   server_name www.example.com;
   location / {
       proxy_pass
http://backend;
   }
}
```





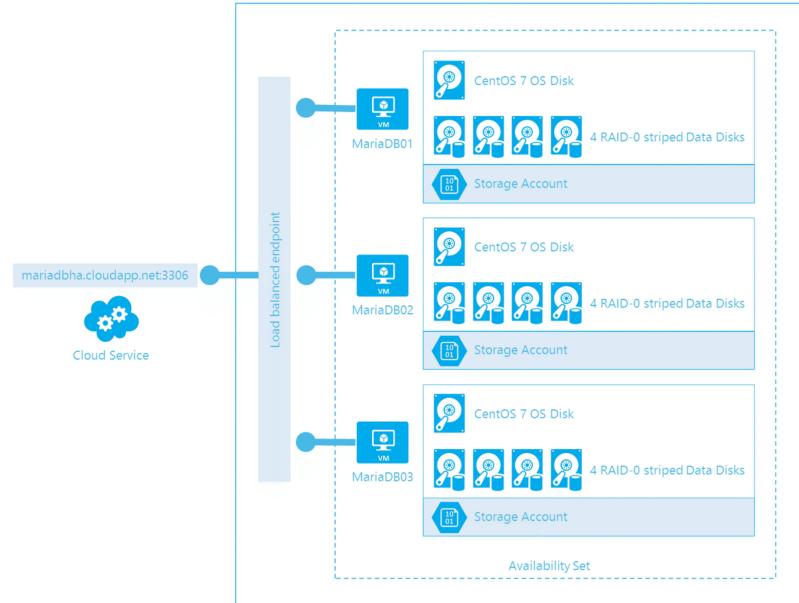


Load balance

- Open Source
 - haproxy http://www.haproxy.org/
 - o envoy https://www.envoyproxy.io/
- Commercial
 - o F5
 - o A10
 - o AWS ELB
 - Google Cloud Load Balance



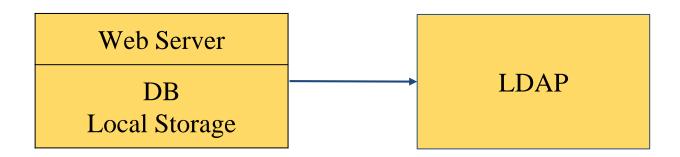
MySQL cluster





Up to 150 users

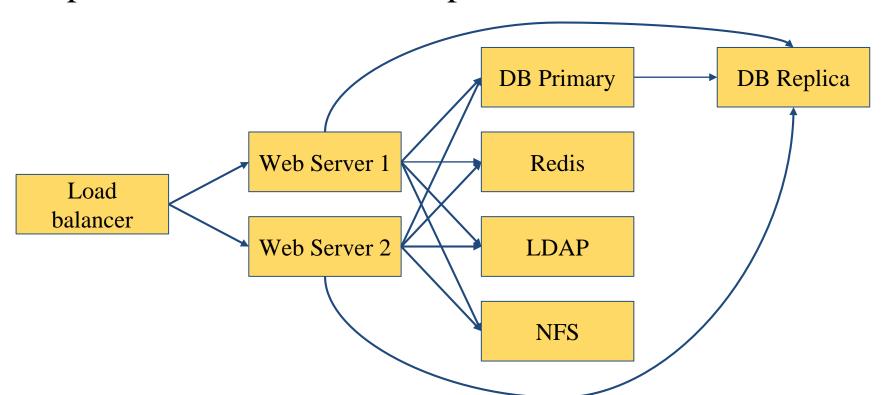
- One machine running the application server.
 - Web server
 - o database server
 - local storage
- Authentication via an existing LDAP or Active Directory server.





150 to 1,000 users

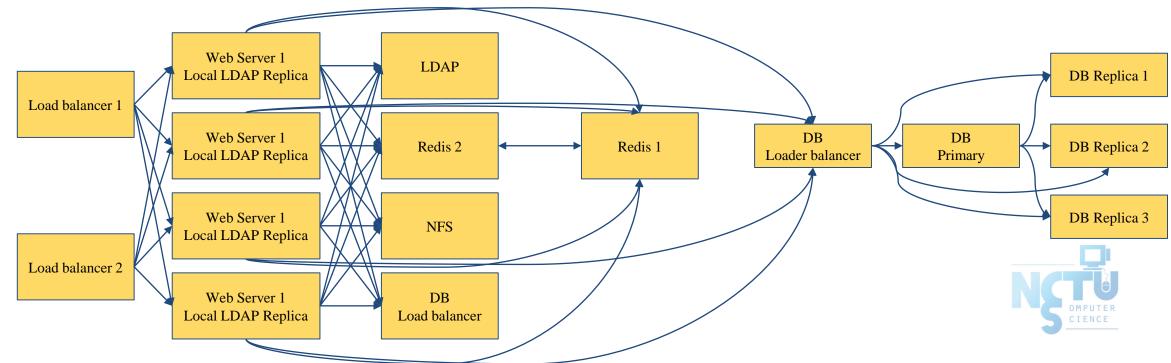
- High availability level
 - Every component is fully redundant and can fail without service interruption.
 - Backups without service interruption





5,000 to >100,000 users

- 4 to 20 application/Web servers.
- A cluster of two or more database servers
 - o behind a load balancer to send all writes to the master and reads to the slaves.
- Storage is an NFS server, or an object store that is S3 compatible.





Appendix

phpMyAdmin / lighttpd / FastCGI

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Reference: NYCU CSCC SA Course Department of Computer Science and Information Engineering, NCKU

phpMyAdmin

- phpMyAdmin can manage a whole MySQL server as well as a single database over the World Wide Web.
- Official Site: http://www.phpmyadmin.net/
- Documentation: http://www.phpmyadmin.net/documentation/
- Features
 - o Browser-based, Supporting PHP5.3+, MySQL 5.0+, Open Source
- There are four authentication modes offered:
 - o http
 - o cookie
 - o signon
 - o config (the less secure one, not recommended).



Installing phpMyAdmin (1)

- databases/phpmyadmin
 - \$ make install clean
- Installed...

```
phpMyAdmin-4.7.4 has been installed into:
    /usr/local/www/phpMyAdmin
Please edit config.inc.php to suit your needs.
To make phpMyAdmin available through your web site, I suggest
that you add something like the following to httpd.conf:
    Alias /phpmyadmin/ "/usr/local/www/phpMyAdmin/"
    <Directory "/usr/local/www/phpMyAdmin/">
        Options none
        AllowOverride Limit
        Order Deny, Allow
        Deny from all
        Allow from 127.0.0.1 .example.com
    </Directory>
```



Installing phpMyAdmin (2)

- config.inc.php
 - Override libraries/config.default.php
- config.sample.inc.php
 - \$cfg['blowfish_secret']



Administering MySQL – Using phpMyAdmin (3)



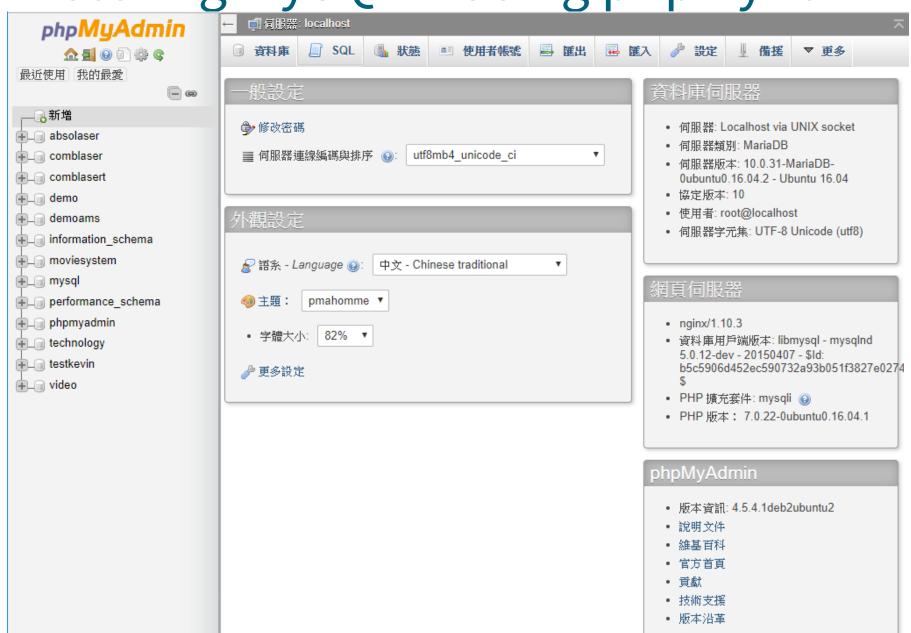
歡迎使用 phpMyAdmin

語系 - Language	
中文 - Chinese traditional	~

登入 😉	
使用者名稱:	
密碼:	
	執行



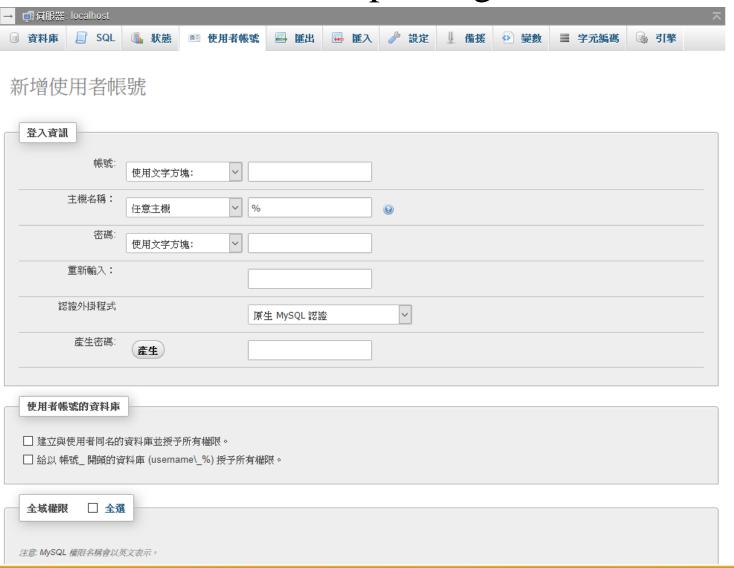
Administering MySQL – Using phpMyAdmin (4)





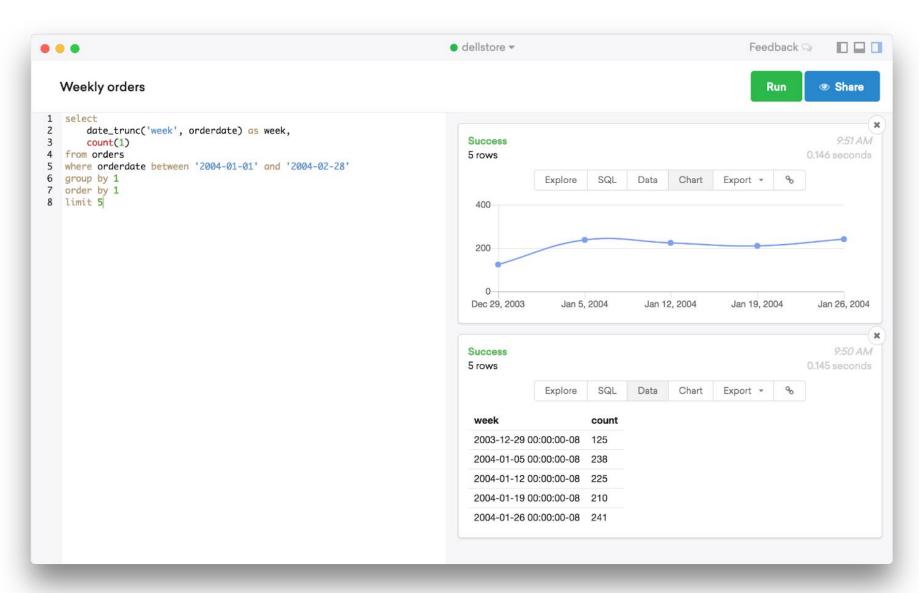
Administering MySQL – Using phpMyAdmin (5)

• Create another user with limited privilege



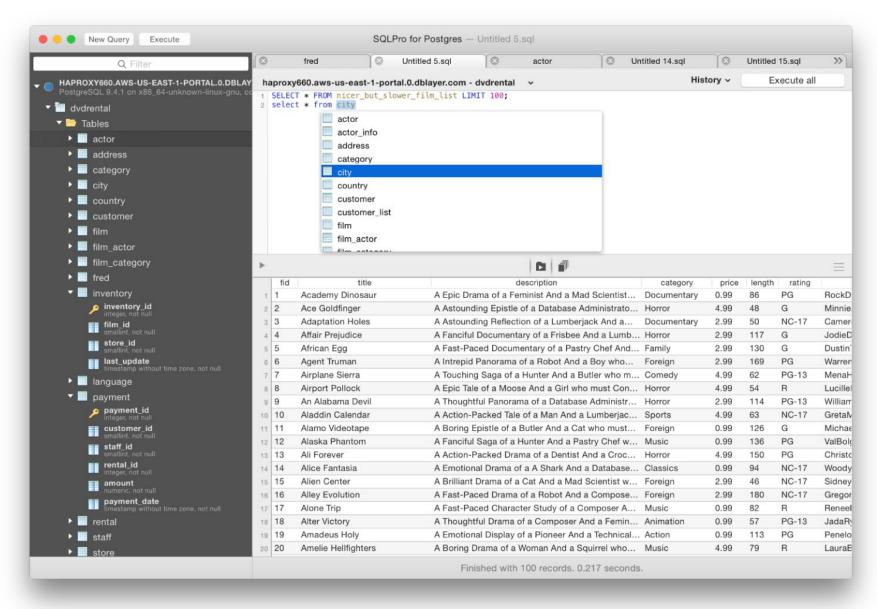


PopSQL & SQLpro (1)





PopSQL & SQLpro (2)





Installing lighttpd

- www/lighttpd
 - Official: http://www.lighttpd.net/
- Configuration files
 - /usr/local/etc/lighttpd/{lighttpd,modules}.conf
 - /usr/local/etc/lighttpd/{vhosts,conf}.d/
- Startup script
 - /usr/local/etc/rc.d/lighttpd
- Documentation:
 - /usr/ports/www/lighttpd/work/lighttpd-1.4.28/doc/*.txt
 - o alias, cgi, dirlisting, fastcgi, ssl, userdir
 - Virtual hosts: evhost, mysqlvhost, simple-vhost



FastCGI

- FastCGI is actually CGI with only a few extensions.
 - FastCGI is language-independent.
 - FastCGI run applications in processes isolated from the core Web server, which provides greater security than APIs.
 - FastCGI developers are committed to propagating FastCGI as an open standard. (C/C++, Java, Perl, Tcl)
 - FastCGI is not tied to the internal architecture of any Web server and is therefore stable even when server technology changes.

• Benefits:

- Distributed computing
- Multiple and extensible roles
- Official site: http://www.fastcgi.com/drupal/

